MONTREAL – Fellowship Daily Session
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SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: … for the community to be engaged. And today I have the pleasure to welcome my two colleagues from Policy Team, Carlos Reyes and Ozan Sahin, who will introduce you what is ICANN policy development process and how it works.

Without further ado, Carlos, the floor is yours.

CARLOS REYES: Thank you, Siranush. Hi everyone, as Siranush mentioned, my name is Carlos and I'm with the Policy Team.

We're here to give you an overview of some of the policy work, well how the policy work happens at ICANN, and that includes public comment and a few other areas. Throughout our presentation, please feel free to ask questions. I think we're more interested in answering any questions you may have and hopefully we're not repeating a lot of content for you.

We have a few questions throughout the presentation. There's a pop quiz here and there. Closer?

So, we'll test your knowledge based on the ICANN Learn Courses that you were required to take.

Alright, next slide.

Alright, so just an overview, we'll give you an overview of the ICANN ecosystem, we'll talk about how policy and advice is developed. Briefly explain any current PDPs underway – Policy Development Processes – and that should say ICANN '66. We'll talk about ICANN '66 and an overview of the team itself. Next slide please.

Alright, so, overview of the ICANN ecosystem. As you know, there are three parts. There's the community, the board, and the organization, and together, this is ICANN.

If we go to the next slide, we have our first pop quiz and we'll just work our way from left to right. So, can anyone tell me what a supporting organization is? What is a supporting organization?

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Can you speak a little more low please? We can hear you.

OZAN SAHIN: You should probably go closer.

CARLOS REYES: I'm going to eat the microphone. Can you hear me now? Okay. Yeah, I wasn't going to eat the microphone. So, what is a supporting organization?

Please introduce yourself.

ROLLA HAMZA:	Rolla Hamza from Egypt, fellow. GNSO, it's a three supporting organization, GNSO and the other one is CCNO and the ISO. ASO, sorry.
CARLOS REYES:	Alright, so we also answered the second question which is how many SOs exist. So, yes, we have three: the Address Supporting Organization, ASO, the Generic Name Supporting Organization, GNSO, and the Country Code Name Supporting Organization, CCNSO.
	What is an advisory committee? And how many are there?
MILI SEMLANI:	Mili, a returning fellow. Advisory committees are committees that support GNSO and CCSNOs in making policies, but they're not directly involved in making policies, so their roll is a bit advisory. And there is GAC, Government Advisory Committee, At-Large Advisory Committee, ALAC, and I think there's one more. Yeah, and there's RSSAC, which is Root Server Security and SSAC which is Security and Stability Advisory Committee.
CARLOS REYES:	Very good. Alright, so I think we all passed the pop quiz. Next slide please.
	So, let's work through some frequently asked questions. You'll probably see on the schedule, and you'll see throughout the week, that there are some cross-community working groups underway. And we

often get the question "what is a cross-community working group and how does it fit into policy development"?

So, I think it's important to understand that cross-community working groups actually do not make policy, and it's basically a mechanism to allow different community groups to work on an issue. And that issue can touch the scope in the remnant of several groups, which is why a cross-community working group is required. But, to emphasize, it's not a policy-making body.

So, they make recommendations to the board and the board can consider it, but it is not policy. So, if you see a cross-community working group, that means that several other of the supporting organizations or advisory committees agreed that the issue was important to work on, but it falls out of the remnant of that particular organization or committee.

Any questions about CCWGs? Yes.

OREOLUWA ABIODUN LESI: My name is Ore. Can you give us examples of any current working groups?

CARLOS REYES: So, I think the one that's active right now is a cross-community working group on new GTLD auction proceeds. So, you'll see, I think they have a few sessions this week.

A lot of the working groups that develop the proposals for the IANA Stewardship Transition work cross-community working groups, and that's as I said, the scope fell out of the remnant of any one supporting organization or advisory committee. They all agreed to work on proposals for accountability and for the naming functions, the IANA naming functions. So, we had two cross-community working groups that put together the proposals for the transition. Good question.

Any other questions about CCWGs? I see two over there.

BENJAMIN AKINMOYEJE: Good afternoon, my name is Benjamin Akinmoyeje and I'm ICANN 66 fellow. My question would be how long does it take first to set up a cross-community working group? And who decides there should be one?

[Case] in mind, I was at the RSSAC session yesterday, and they were talking about root servers replacement mechanism, and they were beginning to bring the idea of a cross-community working group. So, do you think that will happen, or is there a particular process it has to go through?

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. So, when cross-community working groups became more common within ICANN, there was actually a cross-community working group set up to determine the requirements and what the chartering process would look like for cross-community working groups. So, it was basically if cross-community working groups

squared, because it was a cross-community working group on cross-community working groups.

And that document has been published and it's been submitted to public comment and approved. And that document spells out what the process is for a cross-community working group to get chartered. It basically requires one or two more SOACs to approve the charter and then begin the work and volunteers are encouraged.

In terms of the topics themselves, that's really up to the community to decide. So, if there's enough agreement that there is a topic that requires more collaborations across the different community groups, then the community could take that step of encouraging the supporting organizations or advisory committees to charter a cross-community working group.

Again, the distinction here is the issue itself has to be outside the scope of any one particular issue, so you wouldn't see a cross-community working group on a policy that would impact the generic top-level domains, because that's within the scope of the GNSO.

Good question. And I think you had a question as well?

ROLLA HAMZA: First, Rolla Hamza for the records. Having that, when they are making a working group, they are decided to not continue as a working group and then to move it to the cross-working group. Has that happened before? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Yes. Occasionally you'll have situations where, let's say the community agreed on an issue and to create a cross-community working group and then, for whatever reason, maybe the focus changed or the scope changed, or the work itself evolved, and a chartering organization, a supporting organization or an advisory committee, can decline to charter that cross-community working group so then it's no long a cross-community working group.

So, it has happened and, you know, that's part of the process because the work can evolve to a point where a supporting organization or advisory committee can opt out.

JACOB ODAME-BAIDEN: Hello, I'm Jacob Odame-Baiden from Ghana, ICANN 66 fellow. I would like to know whether the cross-community working group there is a timeline for them to complete their work generally or it's based on the group's work? [inaudible]

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. I think the best answer for that is ultimately it's the group that decides its work plan and its pace. The chartering organization, so the groups that support the establishment of a CCWG, could certainly recommend deadlines, and that has happened. But this is really part of ICANN work in general. You'll see a lot of groups are chartered either working groups within a supporting organization with

a certain deliverable that's expected and there may be a timeline, but there are usually adjustments.

So, in my time at ICANN, I've worked with the Root Server System Advisory Committee, RSSAC, and they will charter a work party and the work party takes a look at their assignment and they say "well, this is what we think we can do in this timeframe". And then they can adjust accordingly as they do their work. So that's pretty consistent across the community. The groups generally set the pace of the work. Good question.

Alright, yes, last question and then we'll move on to the next slide.

MARIA LOPERA: Hi to everybody, this is Maria Lopera, ICANN 66 fellow. I would like to ask which is the best way to participate in a cross-community working group? Do you have to be appointed by a SO or AC or you can just like try to reach the group and try to participate?

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. So, most of the ICANN community working group efforts, whether their working groups within a supporting organization or advisory committee or a cross-community working group, they're generally open. So, what that means is that the chartering organizations will have official members, but there are other levels of participation. You can observe a mailing list, you can dial into the calls and listen, you can always submit public comment on any of the reports and documents that they're considering.

So, even if you're not a member of a supporting organization or advisory committee, there are mechanisms for you to contribute. And it's important to recognize that.

Now, if you want to be a full member, that means you would have to join the supporting organization and there are different membership processes for that, or the advisory committees.

But, you know, that's one of the reasons we're here in Montréal, ICANN meetings, it's really so that the community can do the work and so that the public, including you as fellows, can observe and if you're so encouraged and motivated, you can join or contribute.

Great. Let's move onto the next slide.

So, you'll see the GAC, I think they're next door, generally. But there are often questions on how the GAC fits into policy development work. And the GAC, of course, is an advisory committee, it's one of the four advisory committees and they advise the board on public policy and sort of how public policy and the ICANN mission interact, and where those two areas have areas of mutual interest and concern. But it's also important to keep in mind that the bylaws provide for a specific process for how the board should consider GAC advice and what the board needs to do if they plan to reject GAC advice.

So, you'll see a lot of discussions between the ICANN board and the GAC, and increasingly between the GAC and other groups. You know, the GNSO and the GAC have a lot of collaboration, the CCSNO and the GAC have a lot of collaboration, so you'll see a lot of that.

Question over here. Yes, go ahead.

LIZ OREMBO: Hello, my name is Liz Orembo from Kenya ICT Action Network. I am a second time fellow here at ICANN 66.

Now my question is more of jurisdiction and the policy clashes because we see ICANN being situated in the U.S., have we come across situations where GAC has agreed on a policy that is not in-line with the U.S. government or are we going to see such a situation coming and how can that be solved?

CARLOS REYES: So, the U.S. government is a member of the GAC and, you know, the GAC doesn't take a decision or issue advice unless there's consensus in the room. So, you know, if there's an objection from any government really, the GAC would have to work through that to achieve consensus.

And that's quite common across all the community groups. Most of our community groups operate on a basis of consensus. They each may define consensus differently, but the intent is to move forward in the same direction. And that's why sometimes you'll have PDPs or other work efforts that take two, three, or more, years because you're trying to work on the disagreements, discuss them, evaluate other options, and then move in a direction that is agreeable to everyone in the room. So, you know, whether it's a U.S. government or the French government, the GAC is working through those issues as its own group

and then they will issue advise on the basis of consensus within the room.

Yes.

DECIMA COREA: My name is Decima Corea, I'm from the beautiful island of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the Caribbean. I'm an ICANN 66 fellow, and I wanted to say this part, I'm speaking on my own behalf.

My question to you, I noticed that the GAC is primarily, well not primarily, it is advisory. Do you know what was the thinking behind not making it a supporting organization, or is it because it feels that the state is already big? And that was the thinking, to limit its influence in the ICANN model?

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. And to be honest, I don't think I know the history of the origins of the different supporting organizations and advisory committees.

I think it's important to keep in mind that ICANN, its mission is very technical and to the extent that ICANN develops policies. Those policies are related to the domain name system.

So, if you think back to the founding of ICANN, we set up community structures and mechanisms and processes to develop policies for the domain name system. And if government and public policy areas did not necessarily interact with that, then that sort of explains why the

GAC is an advisory capacity because the intent was to develop policies for the domain name system and that expertise lies within the stakeholder groups and constituencies of the different supporting organizations.

Any other questions? Yes, go ahead, and then over here.

ROLLA HAMZA: If there is a time for response from the ICANN board to the GAC regarding to their advice? Because there are many discussions regarding for the gTLD and the [PDP,] etc., so there is a time plan? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Yeah, I think in general the board and the GAC try and maintain open lines of communication. In fact, the GAC liaison to the ICANN board is the GAC chair, so the GAC chair is part of board discussions in that capacity. But I would have to review the by-laws about, you know, certain requirements of timing for responses, etcetera, but I think the spirit is that they're always in touch. So, thank you.

And last question over here.

NAHUM CONSTANT: Hello, my name is Nahum, I'm from Haiti. I'm an ICANN 66 fellow. I know advisory committee did not make policy, okay. In the previous slide, there is [inaudible] organization. And when you talk about the

consensus policy, you say GNSO policy development process, I would like to know if it's only GNSO will make PDP. Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: Very good question; the answer's no. And we're getting to that in the next few slides. So, there are actually three supporting organizations and they each develop policies for their own mission, remnant and scope, and hopefully we'll answer your question here in the next few slides. Thank you.

Okay, so this is just to recap what we – supporting organizations, we already discussed those, and there are four advisory committees. So, the advisory committees are more functional in nature, they provide advice on their specific scope and the supporting organizations develop policies for GTLDs, CCTLDs, and IP addresses, Internet number resources. Next slide.

Alright, we already reviewed this. Next slide, next slide. So, this is to the last question we just received about the different policy development processes.

Obviously, you can't read this, but this infographic is available on our website and it's been translated into multiple languages for you to reference it.

But we try to capture the policy development processes of the three supporting organizations in easy terms for beginners and, obviously, the public to understand. So, even though here you see the policy development processes in a handful of steps, every supporting

organization has a very intricate operational procedures or manual for how they go through the policy development process.

I'll briefly focus on the GNSO in the next few slides, because that's probably where you'll see most of the activity.

So, think about the GNSO as a large group of people with different interests. And the GNSO has a council, which is composed of 21 members who are elected by the different interest groups and it's divided into two houses: the contracted parties and the non-contracted parties. And these 21 people manage the policy development work of the supporting organization. As we discussed earlier, the GNSO develops policies for generic top-level domains, so some of the legacy GTLDs like dot com, but also the new GTLDs. Next slide.

So, like I said, we'll do a bit of a deep dive on the GNSO PDP. The first step is really just identifying the issue, and this sort of gets the discussion we had a few minutes ago about cross-community working groups in that it's very important that ICANN to ensure that the work that you're about to undertake is within the scope and remnant of your group. Partly because you're allocating the resources of your volunteers to this, you're allocating their time, you're allocating their skillset, so you want to make sure the work you're embarking upon is within the remnant of that organization.

So, in the GNSO PDP, the council will have to consider if a particular issue would actually even result in a consensus policy, and if it is, then they could go ahead and just scope the issue and scope the work. So usually there's an issues report that is drafted by staff. It explores the

issue, and after public comment, the council would consider that issue, and if the council approves that there is enough work there and enough issues to explore, that could result in a consensus policy. Then they'll go ahead and initiate a policy development process.

Steps one and two are sort of introductory, and step three is really a pivotal point in the process because this is where the GNSO sets out to address certain questions and they put together a charter for their working group and they call for volunteers. Next slide.

And then we get to step four, which is really where most of the work happens. This is where we have a working group and they start, obviously, working on the issue amongst themselves, they start to consult with the community, and they develop different reports along the way on their work.

There's initial report, that is published for public comment, and then they'll have a final report which may include their policy recommendations. So, you know, we capture roughly two years, three years, of work in just two bullet points there, but this is what you're seeing here.

You know, when you go to the different sessions, you're seeing working groups discuss their issues, that if they're trying to arrive at consensus, they're discussing disagreements, they're discussing points of agreement and how they can draft language in-line with what they hope to recommend.

After the working group finishes, they will submit their report to the council. And then the council begins its deliberations. And ultimately, if the council adopts that report, then it goes to the board. Again, the board will consult the community and the GAC specifically, and then if the board approves it, then it becomes policy that's binding on the contracted parties.

So, again, we were able to distill the process, which can take many years, into six steps here, but feel free to review this infographic online. And if you're super adventurous, you can always review the GNSO Policy Development Process manual, which is super detailed and includes, you know, voting thresholds and the detailed steps that both the community and the organization, the staff, the support GNSO, have to take to maintain the integrity and forward direction of a PDP.

Any questions about the GNSO PDP? Question here, here, here, okay. So here.

VIVIANE VINAGRE: Hi, my name is Viviane Vinagre, I'm from Brazil, I am a fellow from ICANN 66 and I have some questions because this is a normal procedure of PDP, but right now they are discussing about the PDP 3.0, and I want to know what are the major differences between the old process and the new one that we tried to improve it?

CARLOS REYES: That's a very good question. So, PDP 3.0 is an initiative by the GNSO council to make improvements to the PDP. At this point, there are

recommendations that they've started implementing. To my understanding, it doesn't fundamentally change the process. So generally, the steps will remain the same, there are some targeted improvements. I'm not familiar with the details. I'm happy to refer you to my colleagues that work with the GNSO who know more about that, but as I said, I think the PDP itself will remain, it's just tactical improvements along the way to make it more efficient and transparent. Good question.

Over here, there was a question. Yes.

GABRIEL JIMENEZ: Hi, my name is Gabriel Jimenez and I'm from Puerto Rico. I am a fellow and am speaking by myself. Can you tell us on a specific example of an issue that has been discussed in the GNSO and finished all the steps?

CARLOS REYES: Sure. We actually have a slide about that, so, we'll cover that here shortly.

Two questions over here, so we'll go there and then there.

LIZ OREMBO: Yeah, Liz Orembo for the record, again. My question is on public participation, something you called reviews. The reviews that initially come internally from the community and some that come externally from individual or organizations who are not a part of the community.

How are they usually [read?] Is one given importance, or are they all equal?

CARLOS REYES: That's a good question. So, the public comment process, which is really the sort of the cornerstone of how input is provided into the policy work of ICANN, it's up to really each individual group to decide how they're going to weigh the input they receive, but generally they take it at face value. Whether it's an individual or another community group within ICANN, the input is considered and reviewed and if the working group agrees with it, they will integrate it into their work and into their proposal.

I don't think there's any direct guidance on this, it's really up to that group and their collective judgement about how they want to consider all the input they receive. So, there aren't classes or levels of consideration, it's really all taken at face value. Next question.

ROLLA HAMZA: Thank you. First see that it's a long process, so what happen if there is an emerging topics that haven't and there must be decision being taken? So, they are going to make the process faster? And other thing, because I forgot to ask, what is there happen that the ICANN board reject GAC advice? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: So, your first question – you're right, this does happen. Sometimes there are emerging issues or emerging legislation, or something happens, an external factor could impact the work of a PDP. And, again, it's up to that group to decide. They can approach the council and say, "look, we're seeing this, we want to change the scope of our charter," and then it would be up to the working group and the charter to work through that. We have a few instances where PDP has paused or, you know, they may decide to completely end the PDP.

So, one of the surprises of working at ICANN is that we're very much driven by process, and it's important because we have to be accountable and transparent. But at the same time, when you're an institution that develops your own processes, you can also change them as long as everyone agrees. So, I think we see a lot of that nowadays where people consider the broader context of their work and they'll adjust accordingly so that the outcome is still relevant.

And then the second question about the board rejecting GAC advice. So, the bylaws spell out a process for that. I'd have to look it up, I don't know it off the top of my head. But it is outlined in the bylaws about what happens when the GAC and the board are disagreeing, and the board ultimately rejects GAC advice. So, it is spelled out.

So, I'm not going to spend too much time with CCNSO, there's one PDP underway, but it's pretty similar, so we'll just go through the next few slides here. Again, you see an issue report phase, they start to scope the issue, there's a working group involved, and again, in the case of the CCNSO, we're talking about issues specifically related to country code

top-level domains. So, you know, you couldn't initiate a PDP about dot com in the CCNSO because that's a GTLD.

Again, the working group phase is probably the most in-depth here. The point that I like to raise with the CCNSO is that after the CCNSO council takes a vote, all the CCNSO members have to take a vote after that as well.

So, that's unique to the CCNSO PDP. So, there's two stages to adopting a final report. The council, which is the group that manages the policy work of the CCNSO, but then all the members have to consider it, too. So, it's a little broader. And then it goes to the board. Next slide.

So, the Address Supporting Organization, some of you may be familiar with the five regional Internet registries: LACNIC, AFRINIC, RIPE NCC, APNIC, and ARIN. Most of the policy development work for the regional Internet registries actually occurs outside of ICANN. And in ICANN, it's only related to global policies that would impact all five regional Internet registries. So, because of that very narrow remnant, we don't see a lot of policy development activity at ICANN as it relates to the Internet number resources.

So, we'll go onto the next slide here, but I want you to keep that in mind because we actually don't see this very often. In fact, the last time we saw something that went through this process was 2011, 2012. So, it's been several years.

Comment? Yep.

JACOB ODAME-BAIDEN:	Yes, for the record Jacob Odame-Baiden, again, from Ghana, ICANN 66 fellow. I want a clarification. Now you say that for every new issue or proposed process, we have to check whether it's within our scope. So, for measuring whether it's within scope, is that guided by the bylaws or there is a policy that guides the policy development process? So, is there a policy that guides the policy development process? Or, the bylaws is what defines whether something is within scope or out of scope.
CARLOS REYES:	It's actually both because ultimately the by-laws spell out the charter of every supporting organization and advisory committee. But then the supporting organizations and the advisory committees have their own procedures. So, it's a bit of a combination. But ultimately, I guess if you want a source document or a reference point, it is the by-laws because the by-laws spell out what the GNSO can address, what the CCNSO can address, what the ASO can address, what the mission of the four advisory committees is.

So, you know, if we use the by-laws as the foundational document, think of it as a constitution, and then the supporting organizations have their own laws, their own policies and manuals for how they get their work done. Good question.

Question over here?

NIKESH SIMMANDREE:	My name is Nikesh, I am ICANN 66 fellow. I'm from Mauritus, I am speaking on my own capacity. So, actually, I would like to know, what is a [ASO-AC's] relationship with RIRs?
CARLOS REYES:	That's a very specific question. So, the ASO address council, if you recall earlier, I mentioned that the GNSO has a council and the CCNSO has a council, and the councils are the groups that manage the policy development process for that supporting organization. So that's the same in the ASO. The address council manages the global policy development process for the Address Supporting Organization. And the RIRs are the communities that compose the ASO.
`	So, each RIR, there are five, they each elect members to the address council. The communities elect two members and the boards appoint one member. So, you know, the RIRs appoint the members of the address council, and the address council would manage a global policy development process for the Address Support Organization.
NIKESH SIMMANDREE:	Actually, what I would like to know, so I need to be a member of AFRINIC to be able to be a part of the ASO?
CARLOS REYES:	Can you repeat that please?

NIKESH SIMMANDREE: Sorry, actually I need to be a member of the RIR in my region to be a part of ASO.

CARLOS REYES: So, if you wanted to be a part of the ASO address council, yes, you would have to be involved in the community of your region. However, if you wanted to contribute to regional policy development, you would do that within AFRINIC. Yep, yes.

ROLLA HAMZA: As I see that there is a GNSO policy development and ASO policy development. Is that there is overlap between that issue, that overlap between them? And if happen, how they are not contradicting or conflicting each other? Thank you.

CARLOS REYES: So, to the extent that there's overlapping, that could be operation, but the GNSO is generic top-level domains and the Address Supporting Organization is Internet number resources. So, IP addresses, autonomous system numbers, so there's really, again, it could be operational overlap, but in terms of the policies, the scopes are very, very different. Let's move on.

Next. Alright, so our second pop quiz. What is a global policy in the ASO? Briefly talked about it. I was answering a question over here and I mentioned what a global policy is. What would it require?

OREOLUWA LESI: Ore Lesi from Nigeria, ICANN 66 fellow. Is it related to the policy made by the cross-community working group? No?

CARLOS REYES: No, so this is the ASO. And remember, the cross-community working groups don't develop policy. Feeling stumped?

So, a global policy in the ASO, it has to apply to all five RIRs. Okay. So just keep that in mind. So, there's policy activity in each RIR, but a global policy means it has to apply to all five.

So, who votes after the council in the CCNSO PDP?

MILI SEMLANI: Mili from India. ICANN 66 fellow. There are two stages of voting in a CCNSO. One is by the council and the other then open to all the members of CCNSO.

CARLOS REYES: Very good. Yes, so if you didn't hear that, there's two stages of voting in the CCNSO PDP. First, it's the council and then the members of the CCNSO.

Who prepares the issue report in the GNSO PDP?

MILI SEMLANI: ICANN staff.

CARLOS REYES: Yes, very good. So that's really the only step where staff is producing an outcome in the GNSO PDP. All the other reports are developed by the community working groups.

And what is a consensus policy?

ROLLA HAMZA: That they are agree on the common level. It's not like agreement or disagreement, it's like in middle, that all of the stakeholders listening to each other and then they are trying to close the gap between disagreement so they can find a common ground level to build on.

CARLOS REYES: Yeah, thanks. So, I think you did a real good job of describing consensus. The only thing to keep in mind is that consensus policy then means it is binding on the contracted parties of ICANN. So, just take your comment further, consensus means that there's agreement in the room or within the working group, and if that is approved by the board, it means it's binding on the contracted parties. So, remember to keep that in mind. Next slide.

This is the advice process for the four advisory committees. We don't have slides for every individual one yet, those haven't been developed. But again, if you wanted to learn about how the different advisory committees develop advice, they have their own process as well. Next slide please.

In the interest of time, I think we have fifteen minutes. Yeah, okay, we'll briefly talk about these current PDPs.

So, the CCNSO has one PDP right now, and there's a working group looking to recommend a policy for the retirement of CCTLDs. You know, this has been an issue that the CCNSO has been discussing for several years, and they're looking at things like consistency of terminology, what triggers a retirement, and other conditions. So, they're continuing their work, I think they have a few sessions here during this meeting, so, you should take a look at the schedule if you're interested in CCTLD policy development. That's underway now.

So GNSO PDP, right now you'll hear a lot about the expedited PDP. So, you know earlier we talked about the GNSO PDP, and in light of the general data protection regulation and the European Union, the ICANN board approved a temporary specification in May 2008 that would allow contracted parties to comply with GDPR. But this triggered a requirement for the GNSO to begin a PDP within one year period. And, as I mentioned earlier, PDPs can take some time, so the fact that we are compressing a PDP into a year is significant and this is the first expedited PDP that has occurred at ICANN.

In February, the PDP team delivered its final report and then the board considered that and adopted it in May. Currently, the phase two work is underway. So, you'll see a lot of discussions around this topic. In fact, just before this session, there was a plenary session on PDP phase two. So, if you're interested, you can certainly find those sessions across the

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schedule. The EPDP team is really focused on making progress in the next few months.

New GTLD subsequent procedures, that's another significant policy development process underway. And this is looking at a potential new round of new generic, top-level domains and any changes that need to be considered to the 2012 round. And I think they're still targeting later this year for a report. There are a lot of issues there, a lot of issues that are relevant to the GAC, are relevant to SSAC and all the other groups, so, you'll see a lot of community discussions about new GTLDs. Next slide.

Rights protection mechanisms, I think they have a few sessions at this particular meeting. I'm not going to focus too much on this. Next.

Okay. This is important and this gets to the question earlier about participation. So, really, you're an ICANN fellow and you're trying to think of what you do next. You know, the first step is to really consider joining one of our open communities. Once you understand the different missions and the scopes of the different groups, try to see how that aligns with your interests, whether they're professional or personal. And then take a look at their membership process, talk to their members, think about joining one of those groups. And then, obviously, you can contribute to their work.

The other option is you could just observe a working group. A lot of working groups have observer status, so you can read mailing lists, archives, you can join tele-conferences, you can sit in on the sessions, and then you could always write a public comment submission. Public

comment, as I mentioned, is the ICANN mechanism for input and feedback. So, reports from working groups are published for public comment, and also reports from the organization. So, if you're interested, feel free to take a look at the public comment pages on ICANN.org.

I'm going to hand it over to my colleague Ozan, who will give you an overview of what we're expecting at this meeting. Obviously, it's underway, we're about three days into it, but there's still a lot of work coming up.

OZAN SAHIN: Thank you Carlos. I hope everyone can hear me with this microphone. Great. My name is Ozan, I am working out of the ICANN Middle East-Africa regional office, located in Istanbul and also part of the Policy Development Support Team. So, let's look at ICANN 66.

So, as you know, it's composed of six days here and this is the annual general meeting. All our meetings in the year, they have different formats, this one has six days. We have two public forum sessions, one is this afternoon, and we have another one on Thursday, and you'll also note the Constituents Day on the slide. This means Tuesday, where all the groups, constituencies, come together to discuss their internal work and operational issues.

Also, you will see some of the committee members and the ICANN board members coming to the end of their terms at the annual general meeting because most of the committee structure's leadership terms

align with the annual general meeting cycle. So, this will also include the chairman of the board, Cherine Chalaby, and he is coming to the end of his term.

And also, as the committee members are coming to the end of their terms, we will also have committee recognition as part of this meeting. So, the board will formerly recognize all its committee leaders in their public meeting on Thursday and in their annual general meeting.

So, you will see a lot of outreach and engagement activities. And the most notable one is the At-Large Summit, with which the at-large structures, the roots of at-large come together from all over the world. You may also want to check their activities and there are really three plenary sessions, which are really high-interest sessions that triggers most of the interests from all of the communities. We just had the EDPD phase two plenary session this morning, right after the welcome ceremony. And, on Wednesday, we'll have another one on DNS abuse and on the final day, on Thursday, we will have the evolution of ICANN multi-stakeholder model. This is the continuation of several plenary meetings, so I think it began in Barcelona one year ago, and we had another on in Kobe, so you will see the status of the work going on in this regard.

Also, I would like to provide an overview of the policy team, Policy Development Support Team. So, here's another question for you. True or false: the Policy Development Support Team writes policy proposals and the other statement is the Policy Development Support Team implements policies. Which one is true?

So, let's start with the first one. Do you think the Policy Development Support Team writes policy proposals? This is true or false.

ROLLA HAMZA: False.

OZAN SAHIN: Any other ideas?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I think that we're right, it's the one that, because the team draft what they SOs develop, right? And they help build the reports together, so they kind of write policy proposals that are developed by the supporting organizations. So, I don't' know if I'm right, but.

OZAN SAHIN: So, thank you for the responses. You heard my colleague Carlos saying when he was going through the proposal process, it was the only phase when the policy team writes this issue report. So, other than that, regarding the policy proposals, of course they do not come from the policy team, they come from the community. So, we are here as the policy team to help the community to develop policies. We are not developing policies ourselves.

And the other one, Policy Development Support Team implements policies. How about that?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE:	I'm of the opinion that it doesn't implement policies, but policies are implemented by ICANN.org and then, the part of the committee that it effects, if it effects the contracted parties then they will be the ones to implement.
OZAN SAHIN:	So, you are correct to say the policies are implemented by ICANN.org at the direction of the ICANN board, but it's not the Policy Development Support Team that implements them. We have another department that deals with the implementation of policies and GDG, and Global Domains Division.

So, how do we conduct our work? As I just said, we facilitate their policy development processes and most of the work is conducted through tele-conferences or through face-to-face meetings, such as this one. We are here to support the meeting sessions, and, of course out of the ICANN public meetings, there are a lot teleconferences that we support where the committee comes together to develop policies. So, also, you see some research drafting activities, such as the one in drafting initial report and policy development process. We also do advise this committees when needed.

So, we do manage some of the processes like in the second line you see working groups, public comment, secretary services, so let's look at the public comment because Carlos and I work for the Internal Public Comment Team that helps improve and implement the guidelines on public comment in order to receive effective feedback from the community and reflected on the post-development work, we need |

some internal guidelines and we need to revisit them to continuously improve them.

So, the policy team handles that to make it easier for the community to provide their feedback through public comments. We also manage this process as well, as an example.

Also, with respect to informing stakeholders, we do have some communication processes. For instance, we do publish policy reports before each ICANN public meeting so that our committee members can read and get ready for the meeting prior to the start of the meeting, and also after the meeting we publish another one to summarize what work has been achieved during the meeting.

Similarly, we have … Okay. I just wanted to note we have the Webinar before each public meeting, so if you want to give shorter time and hear from each of the committees to see what the status of work is, you can simply sign up for this Webinar and listen to it.

So, I think we are out of time. Siranush has just warned me. I'm just going through the slides to see if there is anything to cover. But let's give a few minutes to see if you have any questions.

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN: Just to let you know that I will be forwarding you this PowerPoint presentation so you will have it just in case to make a reference or get back with any additional questions. For now, I think we are not able to take more questions because the public forum literally starts in two minutes. So, I'm looking forward seeing all of you just next door at the

first public forum. And with that, I would like to thank Carlos and Ozan for coming here today and providing a very interactive session for you. Thank you very much, and as of now our meeting is adjourned and see you in the next session.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]

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